

SACKING THE CITY

Santiago Given Over to Pillage and Murder.

REFUGEES WITHOUT FOOD.

The Spanish Proposals Were Simply a Ruse to Gain Time.

Spain's Troops Have Been Preparing to Evacuate the Town Loaded Down with Loot from Spanish and Cuban Homes Alike—They Kill a Wealthy Woman to Rob Her—Only 4,000 Residents Left in the City—Helping the Refugees—Gen. Randolph, with 3,000 Troops and 24 Guns, Arrived on Friday—All Our Artillery Missing on the Centre and Left—Our Balloon, Riddled with Bullets, Is Supplanted by Kites with Cameras Attached—It Betrayed Our Position and Brought Down a Killing Fire on Our Men—Distribution of Troops at the Front—Many Spanish Deserters Coming In.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
SPOKEY, July 9.—Four transports arrived here to-day bringing 3,000 troops, under the command of Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, to reinforce the American army now before Santiago. Their aid will be very valuable in the expected attack on the city. The transports brought six batteries of artillery of four guns each. Among the troops are the First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, the First District of Columbia Regiment, 600 recruits for the regular army regiments in the field, 100 artillery recruits, and a number of men for the Signal Corps.

The work of getting the artillery to the front is being pushed as rapidly as the circumstances will allow, and is now proceeding with greater rapidity than at any time since the landing of the American forces.

Two batteries of siege guns have been landed at Daiquiri and are now on the way to the front. These, with the artillery brought by Gen. Randolph, will greatly augment the strength of that arm of the service, and it is thought that most, if not all, of these guns will be at the front in time to be used during the operations for the reduction of Santiago in the event of the city not being surrendered.

There has been no rain during the past two days, and the conditions for the transportation of the artillery have consequently greatly improved. The Engineers' Corps has been working very hard of late to make the road to the front passable for the cannon, and the absence of rain has materially facilitated their operations.

The period of the truce expires at noon to-day. At 10:30 o'clock this morning a commissioner arrived under a flag of truce from Gen. José Toral, who has been acting as military commander of Santiago since Gen. Linares was wounded at El Caney.

The commissioner was the bearer of a despatch in which Gen. Toral set forth the terms upon which he would agree to the capitulation of the city. These were that the Spanish troops be allowed to retain their flags and arms and to leave the city with military honors accorded to them by the Americans. Gen. Toral also asked Gen. Shafter to allow his troops to proceed without molestation to Holguin, where they would join the forces under Gen. Luque.

Up to the time *The Sun's* courier left the front to convey this message to the despatch boat, Gen. Shafter had made no reply to the Spanish commander's proposals. It is confidently predicted, however, by those close to him that Gen. Toral's terms will be promptly rejected, and that he will be informed that the only way he can save Santiago from the threatened bombardment is to surrender unconditionally.

SPANIARDS SACKING SANTIAGO.
Information is being constantly received which leads to the belief that the Spanish proposals are simply a ruse to gain time. Aside from Gen. Toral's conditions of surrender—which, by the way, are made in face of his frequent boast that he would not surrender while a Spanish soldier remained alive to defend the city—it is positively known that the Spaniards are making preparations to evacuate Santiago. With the customary sense of honor they are sacking the city before it falls into the hands of the Americans. Cuban families are not the only sufferers from the thievish propensities of the Spanish soldiery, who are plundering the houses of all the families, Spanish and Cuban alike, who fled from the city when the notice of bombardment was given.

One particularly atrocious crime has been committed by the soldiers. Señora Rosa Chacon de Oñá, a wealthy resident of the city, refused to leave because her fortune, which consisted of gold, silver, and securities of various kinds, and her valuable jewels, were kept by her in her house. She thought that her property would be safer under the protection of

the Spanish soldiers than if she fled with other refugees to the American lines, taking her valuables with her. The fact that she had much property in her house was generally known to the soldiers, and last night some of them went to her residence and assassinated her. Then they looted the house of everything valuable it contained.

Horrible barbarities of every kind are being committed by the so-called defenders of the city, the details of which were brought to our lines last night by the Cubans who arrived at Gen. Garcia's camp.

THE ENEMY STRENGTHENING HIS LINE.
IN THE TRENCHES BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 9.—The enemy is at work morning and night constructing shelters for his guns and strengthening his position. In our lines Capt. Grimes with two batteries of the Second Light Artillery, Capt. Best with a battery of the First Light Artillery, and Capt. Parkhurst with two batteries of the Fourth Heavy Artillery have planted their guns in the only available positions. Our artillery is far to the left of El Pozo ridge. Major Dillonback has paid special attention to the cover of our guns. They are enfiladed, however, on the lower ridge by a heavy gun of large calibre, to which they can reply only with great difficulty. Unfortunately our heavy caissons could not be dragged up the hillside so as to be near the guns, and therefore the service of the batteries must be made on foot over difficult ground.

Capt. Capron has moved his battery of the First Light Artillery to a ridge below the city, but covering the left centre. Gen. Lawton has pushed the right wing forward, and is entrenched in a splendid position, encircling the northern suburbs of the city.

SENDING CAMERAS ALOFT ON KITES.
Lieut. Wise of the Ninth Infantry has been ordered to report at headquarters with kites, with which he will endeavor to take photographs of the hidden defences of the city. The balloon that was brought for this purpose is now useless, having been riddled with bullets. Perhaps it is lucky that it cannot be used, owing to its fatal record on the first day of the battle, when it was rushed ahead of our advance, drawing the fire of the Spanish line before the presence of our troops was actually known. When it hurriedly descended it still towered above the trees and brought showers of bullets and shrapnel into the infantry reserves, who were forced to advance slowly down a narrow track beside it.

The heavy baptism of fire of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, hidden as they were by the thick foliage, was solely due to this cause.

AWFUL DISTRESS OF THE REFUGEES.
The misery of the non-combatants, who have been flocking from Santiago since last Monday, anticipating the instant bombardment of the city, is on the increase. At Carrizosa and El Caney and along the highroads in all directions thousands of families are squatted, entirely without food or shelter. Many deaths are already reported among them. Mr. Ramsden, the British Consul at Santiago, secured a little flour, which he had made into tiny cakes and gave to the British subjects who are in distress. Mr. Ramsden has been waiting for a load of provisions that has been promised by our military authorities.

The Red Cross Society is helping to relieve the suffering, but it lacks means of transporting supplies to the front. Loads of oats and hay daily arrive for the horses, but not a bit of hardtack is received.

Few persons obtain orders for food. To-day, to obtain such an order, delicate women were forced to scramble for hours with the negro rabble before the church door, where the orders are given out. Correspondents loaded their horses with hardtack and canned beef and distributed the food in small quantities among the suffering families. The convent school children came out en masse, and a group of pretty Cuban tots heaped thanks on the correspondents for the first food they had had in four days.

Many prominent residents of the city have been without food for four days, and even the foreign Consuls are having a hard time to procure provisions.

Since the cable operators left Santiago, thus cutting off communication with Madrid, a large number of deserters from the Spanish army have arrived in the American lines. They come in at night, when opportunity offers for their leaving the city unobserved. They say that there are only 4,000 persons still remaining in Santiago, including the Archbishop and most of the priests.

They also report that Gen. Linares is doing well, his wound not being dangerous.

The assertion that Gen. Pando, with reinforcements from Manzanillo, had slipped through the lines of Gen. Garcia and entered Santiago is untrue. The Spanish outposts that were stationed to the west of the city were withdrawn and taken into Santiago and their arrival caused the report of Gen. Pando's arrival. Although one-third of the rough riders are hors de combat, they are still the most daring men on our line. They have a dynamite gun and a Colt rapid-fire gun mounted in position and promise to do effective work.

Gen. Shafter to-day ordered all the artillery at the base at Siboney moved to the front at once.

MOVING TOWARD PEACE.

SPAIN'S GOVERNMENT AND BEST CLASSES DESIRE IT.

The Ministry Desires to Enter Upon Negotiations—But the Weak Leaders Fear the Army, Which Wants "Vengeance"—The Army Is the Great Obstacle to Peace—Blanco and the Carlists Also Want to Fight On—The People Count the Losses They Have Suffered and Cry "Enough."

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

MADRID, July 10.—More official denials have been given of the statement that the Government is seeking peace with the United States, but the more well informed know that Spain, if she has not already done so, is seeking to open negotiations.

Prime Minister Sagasta during the last few days has been reasoning with his colleagues that the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron and the recall of Admiral Camara's vessels end one phase of the war, and that the time is suitable to seek peace; otherwise a new struggle will be undertaken without resources, which will inevitably bring even deeper degradation and suffering upon the country.

The talk among the members of the Cabinet about a war *à outrance* is now merely a sop to the military politicians, who are crowding Madrid and almost overawing the Government.

The secrecy that marks the efforts to secure peace is likely to be maintained until by firm and rapid handling the crisis may be controlled and the dynasty retained.

At the same time the Government has issued a note denying that any armistice had been entered into, or that peace negotiations are being carried on. It is believed that the Government favors a settlement, but some of its members declare that they recognize the justice of the army's desire to avenge the loss of the squadrons of Admirals Cervera and Montolo.

It is probable that it is the intention of the Ministers to wait the outcome of the fighting at Santiago in the hope of securing better terms of peace.

The Liberal declares that an understanding exists between Spain and the United States, and that a peace will shortly be negotiated.

The paper accuses the Government of causing a panic and intimidating the country by announcing that no further supplies of provisions and ammunition will be sent to Porto Rico, Cuba, or the Philippines, that Commodore Watson's squadron has started for Spain, and other stories of that sort.

The *Correspondencia Militar* confirms the statement that peace will soon be re-established, and says it believes that Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, communicated the information that negotiations in that direction are proceeding.

A long, black-edged manifesto appeared in the leading squares to-day bearing the municipal stamp. It was headed "Gloria Victoria," and bore a representation of an angel supporting a dead, naked soldier.

It contained an appeal to Spanish mothers for the regeneration of the country on the basis of the army crying, "Down with bribed politicians and a bought press." Four million copies of the manifesto have been distributed throughout Spain.

A despatch from Tanager to the *Liberal* says that there is some excitement there over the probable arrival of an American squadron.

The Spaniards are entering upon a chastened mood. The papers publish accurate statistics of Spain's losses, which are placed at twenty-one warships, with a total of 44,940 tons, and twenty-one merchantmen. They admit that the American fleet is intact. Only one trading vessel has been captured by the Spaniards. The illusion of attacking American maritime commerce and even of maintaining communication with the colonies is now dispelled.

Señor Silveira's organ, *El Tiempo*, asks if anyone "can still hope, after the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, that Cuba can be for Spain anything but an amphitheatre where the martyrs of our army will astonish the world by their sufferings and heroism. The consensus of opinion is that Spain has displayed sacrifices enough to save her national honor."

LONDON, July 10.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* says that the Government is desirous of making terms with the United States. He adds that he believes that the fall of Santiago will be the signal for an official suspension of hostilities in order that Spain may discuss direct with the United States the conditions of peace. The difficulties of raising money are increasing daily. Another consideration is that the financial, commercial and industrial interests of Spain advocate peace in a way that is calculated to strengthen a government that is resolute enough to take the lead in the defence of the real interests of the country and monarchy.

A despatch to the *Daily News* from Madrid says that if Santiago capitulates the Government will ask for an armistice for the purpose of negotiating peace.

The Ministers say that the army is desirous of continuing the campaign "in agreement with its glorious traditions," but the Government believes that resistance is impossible without vessels to land provisions and munitions in Cuba.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Telegraph* has had an interview with an "important personage," who said: "It is an undeniable fact that an understanding exists between the two governments. The person who arranged it was a foreign Minister, who had the choice of innumerable channels."

The personage added that all the Ministers favored peace, except Gen. Corra, Minister of War, and Señor Aunon, Minister of Marine. They, however, are not influential enough to outweigh all their colleagues, especially after the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron.

Capt. Gen. Blanco is the most formidable enemy of peace. The Government, on his account, may allow a renewal of hostilities, which must end in the capture of Santiago. Concluding, the personage interviewed said:

"The negotiations were entered into on July 6. They have produced considerable results already, and will speedily culminate in official

acts on both sides. The war, therefore, is virtually ended."

A despatch from Madrid to the *Times* says it is thought that the army is still the great obstacle to peace. None dares to say how peace negotiations will affect the soldiers in Cuba who have not seen the American Army yet. The Carlist organs recommend fighting to the last extremity.

PARIS, July 10.—Gen. Martinez Campos declares, according to a despatch to the *Temps*, that it is impossible for reinforcements to reach Gen. Toral in Santiago in time to be of any use to him.

He adds that the duration of the defence of the city depends upon the quantity of food and ammunition that the troops have, unless a desperate sortie is made.

The despatch adds that the end is impatiently awaited in Madrid. The Government thinks that the time has come for it to make overtures for peace, especially as all the European chancelleries advise that this be done.

The Carlists' meetings and councils that are being held in the Basque provinces, Navarre, and on the Pyrenean frontier are causing great anxiety to the Ministry.

The partisans of the Pretender now openly declare that they will rise against the Government if peace entails the loss of territory.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—The official *Journal of St. Petersburg* publishes an article on the war in which the writer minimizes the achievements of the Americans and says that guerrilla warfare will suffice to exhaust the army of invasion.

"At the same time," it is added, "Europe urgently desires the end of a struggle in which both sides display such gallantry, but which has already caused such sorrow."

CAPTIVE NAVAL OFFICERS.

Will Have Quarters at Annapolis, Once Occupied by the Men Who Captured Them.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Many of the Spanish naval officers who will be quartered at Annapolis as prisoners of war will occupy houses formerly lived in as cadets by men who manned the ships that sunk Cervera's fleet. Four of the prisoners will live in the building where Hobson spent two years of his career at Annapolis, and eight out of the back of that officer's room, and the building in which he taught Cadet Powell (who waited with the steam launch outside the harbor under the guns the night the Merrimack was sunk) advanced naval architecture all last winter. Capt. Robley D. Evans, Capt. Samuel C. Clarke, and Commodore Schley all spent their cadet days in the same quarters, which were built soon after the school was founded by Bancroft.

No naval prisoners of war were probably ever better treated than these Spaniards will be when they reach Annapolis. The Paymaster is providing comfortable beds and furniture for the officers, and arrangements have been made in the same building where the bachelors were housed last winter, and a fine steward employed to provide their meals. Two officers will be assigned to each room, in which there are to be two beds. The higher ranking officers, like Eulate, and some of the captains and navigators, will have separate quarters, but the lower ones will be housed alone. The grounds at Annapolis are beautiful at this season, and if the restrictions are not severe the prisoners will be allowed to roam them at will, but always under the eye of the marine guard. Forty marines will be detailed for this duty.

MORE TROOPS SAIL AWAY.

The Prize Steamship Ritta Carries Soldiers from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10.—The second expedition of troops to reinforce Gen. Shafter at Santiago left here this afternoon on the Spanish prize steamship *Ritta*. She was to carry the second and third battalions of the Sixth Illinois Regiment, the first battalion having embarked on the Columbia, on the 11th, but when the ship was examined it was found that not more than 950 men could be carried. This made it necessary to leave behind two companies, and D and M were selected to remain.

The steamer was heavily laden with supplies last night, and the programme then was to carry negro laborers instead of soldiers. It was said that the *Ritta* was not fit for a first-class transport; that the ventilation was not good, and that the low speed of the vessel would be a handicap should a Spanish gunboat appear. These objections, however, did not prevail, as Gen. Wilson to-day gave orders for the *Ritta* to sail.

Second Officer Porter of the Yale was put in command. The Yale captured the *Ritta*, and Mr. Porter was put in charge of the prize crew to bring her to Charleston. The Plant line steamer Grand Duchesse is due here during the night from Newport News. She will take aboard a regiment to-morrow, and the chances are that the Sixteenth Pennsylvania will go. The Duchesse will probably go to Porto Rico. The Second Brigade, First Division, First Corps has been ordered here from Chattanooga and is expected to leave there on Wednesday. The movement of the movement are the Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois, and Fourth Pennsylvania.

OUR VESSELS AT MOBILE.

The Powhatan Ready for Service Again—Delay with the Winslow.

MOBILE, Ala., July 10.—The tugboat Capt. Sam returned this morning from Key West, by which place she towed the schooner Annie E. Stevens.

The Stevens left this port about a month ago with 400,000 gallons of water for Tampa and Key West and nothing further was heard of her until the arrival here to-day of the tug Sam. The trip was made in safety, nothing unusual having occurred.

The auxiliary cruiser Powhatan, which has been here for some time receiving repairs, left this morning for Key West. The vessel, of the Cuban blockade squadron, The Powhatan is now in first-class condition, and has a speed of twenty knots, as was shown in a trial this morning. The auxiliary cruiser Onondaga, which is now here for repairs, is expected to leave early this week. The Onondaga was shot away by a shell from Fort at Matanzas.

The torpedo boat Winslow will hardly get away for a week or ten days, parts of her machinery which have been ordered from the North not having yet arrived. Lieut. Bernado has discontinued the use of his walking stick, his wound having been apparently healed. The fragment of shell which caused the wound is still embedded in the leg.

A company of negro volunteers from Montgomery arrived here this morning and at once went into camp with the battalion of the Third Alabama (colored) Volunteers, two miles south of this city. The company has already been mustered and has completed its quota. Three or four other companies for this regiment are expected here within the next few days.

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SANTIAGO SHELLED

Bombardment by the Army and Navy Begun Yesterday.

THE TRUCE ENDED AT 4 P. M.

Gen. Toral Refused the Demand for Unconditional Surrender.

Gen. Shafter Says He Inspected the American Lines Yesterday and Found the Position Practically Impregnable—He Has Been Reinforced by Two Regiments of Infantry and Now Has a Force of About 27,000 Men—Gen. Guy V. Henry Arrives on the St. Paul—The Spaniards Have Been Reinforced by About 6,000 Men from Gen. Pando's Corps and Have a Force of About 23,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The bombardment of Santiago by the big guns of Admiral Sampson's fleet and the siege mortars and field batteries of the Fifth Army Corps began this evening, in accordance with Gen. Shafter's ultimatum to the commander of the Spanish forces defending the city, that unless Santiago was surrendered without conditions the place would be attacked by land and sea. At 6 o'clock a despatch came to the War Department from Gen. Shafter saying that the bombardment would begin at about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and a few hours later another message informed the department that the attack had begun. Gen. Shafter's notification that he would renew the assault on the town and its defenses followed the receipt of a communication from Gen. Toral, commanding the Spanish forces, declining to surrender without terms. Yesterday Gen. Shafter, in demanding the unconditional surrender of Santiago, informed Gen. Toral that unless the demand was complied with by 4 P. M. to-day, the American fleet and siege batteries would shell the place. That this threat has been carried out is shown in the messages received this evening by the War Department, the first of which follows:

"SIBONEY, via Hayti, 5:35 P. M., July 10.
"Adjutant-General, Washington.

"HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, July 10.—Enemy opened fire a few minutes past 4 with light guns, which we silenced by ours. Very little musketry firing, and the enemy kept entirely in their trenches. Three men slightly wounded. Will have considerable occasion to force to-morrow, enough to completely block all the roads on the northwest. I am quite well. Gen. Garcia reports enemy evacuated little town called Doscerminos, about three miles from Santiago and near the bay.

SHAFER, Major-General.
Secretary Alger and Adj. Gen. Corbin were in conference with the President at the White House until 12 o'clock to-night. The Secretary went home after the despatch came from Gen. Shafter. Gen. Corbin walked back to his office at the War Department and the President went to bed. It was the opinion of all of them that the bombardment was taking place, although they admitted that Gen. Shafter's telegram was a trifle ambiguous on this point. They assured the newspaper reporters, however, that nothing further had been received. Gen. Shafter's telegram earlier in the evening saying that the bombardment would begin as near 4 o'clock as possible did not appear to be entirely borne out by the second telegram announcing that the "enemy opened fire with light guns," but his further statement, "which we silenced by ours," was taken to mean that the bombardment began in reply to the enemy's challenge.

When Adj. Gen. Corbin's attention was called to this sentence in Gen. Shafter's despatch: "Will have considerable occasion to force to-morrow," he said that it probably should read "will have occasion to use considerable force to-morrow," &c. It was stated by one of the officers who had learned of what took place at the White House conference that all of these present were of the opinion that the bombardment not only had begun, but that it probably would continue during the night and until Toral should offer unconditional surrender.

BRYAN'S MEN MAY START.
An Intimation That the Colonel's Command May Be Sent to Tampa.

OMAHA, Neb., July 10.—The Third Regiment, with Col. W. J. Bryan in command, is now ready for field duty. The men have been armed and uniformed during the past week.

To-day the troops of the Silver Battalion were delighted by the unofficial information that they would be sent to Tampa this week.

Col. Bryan declines to verify the report, but says he has heard of the matter, but not from official sources. All the companies are now full.

Col. Bryan has been presented with a Colonel's uniform. Most of the equipment Col. Bryan carries has been presented to him by friends. In some instances he has received a sufficient number of articles to equip a Corporal's guard.

SPAIN'S EXPENSIVE BLUFF.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PORT SAID, July 10.—Admiral Camara's entire squadron has sailed in the direction of Spain, with the exception of the Pelayo and San Augustin, which are here transferring coal.

Admiral Camara has paid the canal tolls for his passage westward. Spain's action in sending him eastward has been an expensive bluff to her, she having to pay \$140,800 for canal tolls alone.

Two More Prize Ships Coming.

KEY WEST, July 10.—The Spanish prize steamers Pedro and Guido, now under the American flag, sailed to-day for New York.

Dining Cars a La Carte.
On the Chicago vestibule limited train, Lehigh Valley R. R., leaving foot of Cortlandt, Philadelphia and West Twenty-third st., daily at 7 P. M.—*Ad.*

It is believed by the officers of the Administration that the bombardment will result in the surrender of the city. What pleases the Administration most is that there is likely to be little, if any, loss of life to the American army, as the attack will be carried on at long range by heavy batteries. If the enemy

attempts a sortie, he will find the United States troops strongly entrenched, and, after the experience of a week ago, when the Americans, fighting in the open, drove back the Spaniards from earthworks and blockhouses, there is little probability of an assault by the enemy under reversed conditions.

The programme arranged by Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson contemplates the cooperation of the fleet with the siege batteries. The battleships and armored cruisers, and perhaps some of the other vessels under Admiral Sampson's command, will throw shells over the intervening hills into the Spanish defenses around the town, avoiding as much as possible damage to the town itself. The range is great, but American seamen have shown themselves to be such good gunners that they will undoubtedly put their shells where they will do the most harm. The seven mortars which Shafter has had placed are of small size, having a calibre of only three and two-tenths inches; but they are made almost absolutely accurate with the aid of improved range and position finders. The field batteries are also effective at a distance.

The most interesting feature of the bombardment is the prospect it affords of an attempt by Admiral Sampson to take some of his ships into Santiago harbor, in spite of the shore batteries and submarine mines. That Sampson will make the attempt if the bombardment from a distance is not successful in compelling Toral to surrender is the general understanding in naval and military circles. He has been anxious to force the entrance, and naval officers believe that it may be done without great loss of life if a quick dash is made.

At 12:01 to-night the War Department posted the following:

"PLATA DEL ESTE, July 11.
"Adjutant-General, Washington.

"HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, July 10.—Enemy opened fire a few minutes past 4 with light guns, which we silenced by ours. Very little musketry firing, and the enemy kept entirely in their trenches. Three men slightly wounded. Will have considerable occasion to force to-morrow, enough to completely block all the roads on the northwest. I am quite well. Gen. Garcia reports enemy evacuated little town called Doscerminos, about three miles from Santiago and near the bay.

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CERVERA AND MEN ARRIVE.

OUR SPANISH NAVAL PRISONERS REACH PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

The St. Louis Brings 600 Officers and Men—The Admiral Broken in Spirit, but Grateful for the Kindness Which His Capturers Have Shown to Him—The Captured Governor of Santiago Would Not Accept a Parole—Cervera's Statement.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 10.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, Capt. Goodrich, U. S. N., with 602 Spanish prisoners, including the distinguished Admiral Cervera and his entire staff, Capt. Eulate, of the sunken *Albatros*, and all the surviving officers of the wrecked Spanish fleet, numbering about forty, arrived in Portsmouth harbor at exactly 9:30 o'clock this morning, and a few minutes later the great steamer let go her anchors just above Fishing Island, about one mile below the Kittery Navy Yard. The big steamer was expected, and the harbor was full of steamers crowded with excursionists and small boats, their occupants eager to get a sight of the warship and its interesting passengers from the scene of the great naval victory for the American forces of a week ago.

The St. Louis made the trip from Guantanamo in exactly four days fourteen hours and half hours, having left on her trip north at Tuesday afternoon, July 5, at 6 o'clock. No stop was made during the entire trip from the time the steamer left Guantanamo until the Isles of Shoals were sighted. The engines were kept going at full speed night and day. The entire crew of the ship, about the St. Louis, including the officers, crew, marines, and prisoners, was 1,030.

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